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REMARKS

Upon entry of this Response, claims 1-26 remain pending in the present patent application. Applicant requests reconsideration of the pending claims in view of the following remarks.

In item 4 of the Office Action, claims 5-6 and 12-13 have been rejected under 35 USC §112, 2nd paragraph as various elements lacked antecedent basis. Applicant notes that appropriate amendments were made in the response to the prior office action to address this ground of rejection. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 5-6 and 12-13 be withdrawn.

Next, in item 6 of the Office Action, claims 1, 4-14, and 17-25 have been rejected under 45 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,324,566 issued to Himmel et al. (hereafter "Himmel") and U.S. Patent 6,032,162 issued to Burke (hereafter "Burke"). A prima facie case of obviousness is established only when the prior art teaches or suggests all of the elements of the claims. MPEP §2143.03, In re Rijckaert, 9 F.3d 1531, 28 U.S.P.Q2d 1955, 1956 (Fed. Cir. 1993). For the reasons that follow, Applicant asserts that the rejection of claims 1, 4-14, and 17-25 is improper as the cited combination of references fails to show or suggest each of the elements of these claims. Accordingly, Applicant requests the rejection of claims 1, 4-14, and 17-25 be withdrawn.

To begin, claim 1 provides the following:

1. A method for network navigation, the method comprising:
 - downloading to a computer system a page associated with a bookmark;
 - determining non-local links within the page; and
 - displaying, on the computer system, indicators associated with the non-local links.

With respect to independent claims 1, 14, 24, and 25, the Office Action states:

"As per independent claims 1, 14, 24-25 Himmel teaches a processor coupled to a local interface at FIG. 1, a memory coupled to a local interface at FIG. 1, downloading to a computer system a page associated with a bookmark at col. 6, lines 42-44, 60-63 and FIG. 3, ref. no. 305, determining non-local links within the page at col. 6, lines 64-67 (Himmel teaches a user selecting a booklist matching user desired category, downloading the set of bookmarks associated with the selected bookmark list from a location remote from the user and activating the bookmark set to make available to the user the included URLs). (Office Action, page 3).

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Applicant respectfully disagrees. Specifically, Himmel fails to show or suggest the concept of determining non-local links within a page. Specifically, at column 6, lines 60-67 cited in the Office Action, Himmel states:

"Several bookmark sets may satisfy the client's search criteria. Upon selection by the client of one or more of the bookmark sets which satisfy the search criteria, the bookmark sets are downloaded 311 and integrated into the bookmark set manager of the browser. Preferably, a newly downloaded bookmark set is made active or accessible by the browser and the user can use the bookmark set to access the URLs."

Applicant asserts that Himmel fails to show or suggest the concept of determining non-local links within the web page as claimed in claim 1. Specifically, in determining non-local links, each of the links within the source code of a web page are identified and it is determined whether such links are directed to web pages that are non-local to the current web page. Indicators are made of these links for a user to select to enhance the browser experience according to the present invention.

No such determination or logic is shown or suggested by Himmel. Rather, Himmel provides for the downloading of predefined bookmark sets. No analysis is performed on web pages downloaded as such to provide for faster network navigation as described in the present application. A further look at Himmel is instructive in this regard. Specifically, at column 9, lines 61-67, Himmel states:

"From a user interface standpoint, it is a single step process to add a bookmark set in an easy, automatic and painless way. A special tag or MIME type can identify the nature of the file, i.e. a bookmark set, to be transferred. The bookmark set manager in the browser uses these tags or MIME types to add the bookmark set to the browser's collection of bookmarks.

In one preferred embodiment, upon receipt of the new bookmark set, the bookmark set manager makes the new set the active bookmark set and thus renders the included URLs available for browser use immediately."

In this regard, Himmel discusses the fact that a user may add a predefined "bookmark set" to the bookmarks already stored in their browser. The bookmark set is created by a third party and stored in a server. Ultimately, bookmarks sets are downloaded by users to their computers so that they can browse the content associated with the URLs contained in the bookmarks. In this regard, there is no determination of local links within a web page as claimed. A bookmark set is not a document or page, it is a set of bookmarks—a set of URLs.

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For these reasons, Applicant asserts that the rejection of claim 1 over the cited references above is improper. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claim 1 be withdrawn. In addition, Applicant notes that claims 14, 24, 25, and 26 recite subject matter that is similar in scope with that of claim 1 described above. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 14, and 24-26 be withdrawn for the same reasons described above with respect to claim 1.

In addition, claims 4-13 and 17-23 depend from claims 1 and 14, respectively. Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 4-13 and 17-23 be withdrawn as depending from claims 1 and 14 respectively.

In addition, claims 9 and 21 recite the element of examining the source code of the page for anchor tags. In this respect, the parsing function is further delineated in such claims.

With respect to claims 9 and 21 the Office Action states:

"As for claims 9, 21 same as claim arguments above and Himmel teaches: wherein the parsing includes examining the source code for anchor tags at col. 4, lines 65-67 and col. 10, lines 15-20, 31-39 (Himmel teaches downloading a bookmark set and making these bookmarks available to the user. The example describes providing a user access to the bookmark set on cancer and access to the bookmarks contained within the set. The bookmarks are linked to the web pages containing articles on the topic of cancer. These bookmarks have text (bookmark indicators) describing each article.)" (Office Action, Page 4).

Applicant respectfully disagrees. In particular, at column 4, lines 64-67, Himmel states:

"In the referenced application, a bookmark set is associated with a web server and/or web page and downloaded to a client browser by either a push or pull operation."

In addition, at column 10, lines 15-42, Himmel states:

"In the preferred embodiment, a bookmark set is detected by the browser by parsing the HTML returned by the server for a unique tag. That is, the bookmark set is specified through a unique MIME type, e.g., X-bookmark-set, that is added, to the browser's bookmark options. For example, the HTML for adding a bookmark set for a computer manufacturer would look like:

```
Content-type: text/Bookmark set <line feed> <line feed> <HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE> GM Bookmark sets </TITLE> </HEAD>
</HTML>
```

While many industries that can benefit from aggregating information as prepackaged URLs i.e. as bookmark sets, which are

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retrievable based on predetermined search criteria, a few examples are given below.

For example, a research institution or company can benefit from pre-packaging book information by "topics" or "authors" on sets of URLs, i.e. bookmark sets, that can direct the user to the electronic review of the selected subject. A student performing research on Shakespeare should be able to search for a bookmark set on Shakespeare, probably one of many, and download the selected bookmark set to his/her computer to review a selected set of "most important" URLs related to Shakespeare. As mentioned above, using today's available search technology, independently repeating this research takes a considerable amount of time to collect meaningful URLs.

Another application of the invention would be for a hospital or doctor to advertise their services. Bookmark sets on "cancer", "breast cancer", "heart disease" and so forth would include bookmarks to web pages containing articles on such topics. In addition, these bookmark sets would contain bookmarks to a hospital or doctor offering services for these conditions. The better the set of articles, the more likely a patient would be inclined to contact the doctor or hospital included in the bookmark set. Thus, there exists a potential market for bookmark set providers, either to provide a bookmark set to the hospital on a one time fee basis or as an ongoing fee as an advertisement."

Nowhere in the above discussion is it suggested or described that the source code of a page is examined to identify the anchor tags as claimed. Rather, the web page is examined to find predefined tag that indicates that a predefined bookmark set is included with the web page. There is no examining of the source code of the page for anchor tags. The bookmark set is in a form that is recognizable by a "bookmark set manager" that incorporates the bookmarks into the browser for use by an individual.

In this manner, a user may incorporate URL's from a bookmark set that has been previously researched by the maker of the bookmark set so as to provide for quality content. In this sense, by obtaining a bookmark set that includes previously researched URLs, a user does not have to spend extra time sifting through the multitude of URLs that are typically found during a web search, but do not provide any useful information. Himmel provides examples of subject matter one may search such as Shakespeare, cancer, breast cancer, and heart disease, etc.

However, the browsing experience as set forth by the present invention is not provided as claimed, for example, in claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant requests that

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the rejection of claims 9 and 21 be withdrawn for this additional reason in addition to that described above.

In addition, with respect to claims 10, 11, 22, and 23, Applicant notes that the same excerpts from Himmel are cited by the Office Action as were employed to reject claims 9 and 21 as described above. Applicant respectfully asserts that Himmel also fails to show or suggest the concept of examining tags to determine whether links associated with anchor tags are local links or extracting text from the anchor text that is employed as the indicators as described in claimed in claims 10 and 11, and 22 and 23. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 10, 11, 22, and 23 be withdrawn for this additional reason.

Next, in item 7 of the Office Action, claims 2-3, 15-16, and 26 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §1-3(a) as being unpatentable over Himmel and Burke in view of U.S. Patent 6,256,028 issued to Sanford et al. (hereafter "Sanford"). A prima facie case of obviousness is established only when the prior art teaches or suggests all of the elements of the claims. MPEP §2143.03, In re Rijckaert, 9 F.3d 1531, 28 U.S.P.Q2d 1955, 1956 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Applicant notes that claims 2, 3, 15, and 16 depend from claims 1 and 14, respectively. In this respect, Applicant asserts that the rejection of claims 2, 3, 15, and 16 is improper for the same reasons as described above with respect to claims 1 and 14. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 2, 3, 15, and 16 be withdrawn.

In addition, Applicant asserts that the rejection of claim 26 is improper as claim 26 includes subject matter that is similar to claims 1, 9, 10, and 11. Accordingly, Applicant asserts that the rejection of claim 26 is improper for the same reasons as was described with reference to these claims above. Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 26 be withdrawn.


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CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully request that all outstanding objections and rejections be withdrawn and that this application and all presently pending claims be allowed to issue. If the Examiner has any questions or comments regarding Applicants' response, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone Applicants' undersigned counsel.

Respectfully submitted,


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